THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1182.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

Profile Frames.

W. BACHE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned to this city with his Patent Phisiognotrace, and a supply of handsome Frames. His room is over Mrs. Smith's millinery room, opposite the Union Tavern, where he solicits the attendance of those who wish to have striking and correct likenesses in profile—Four for 25 cents.

January 28.

FOR RENT,

And possession given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber House, Stable and Carriage House. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

NOTICE.

THAT on Saturday the 18th day of February next, WILL BE SOLD to the highest bidder, at the late residence of Robert Thompson, dec. in this city, opposite the tenement of Col. Quarrier near the Basin of the Canal, a variety of TOOLS of the best quality, belonging to the different occupations of a Black-smith, Wheel-wright and Carpenter—a WAGGON, four DRAYS, three CARTS, and two CART BODIES—one sett of Chair and Waggon HARNESS—a valuable assortment of wheel-wright's TIMBER—all the Household and Kitchen FURNITURE too tedious to mention—3 MILCH COWS, and a CALF, and also two NEGRO WOMEN.

READY MONEY will be required for all sums not exceeding 20 dollars, and for all above that, six months credit upon giving bond and approved security, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

All persons having claims against the estate of the decedent, are requested to bring them forward without delay duly authenticated: those who are indebted will please discharge the same, as soon as possible, as the situation of the estate will not admit of delay in the payment thereof.

Sarah Thompson,

Adm'x. of Robt. Thompson, dec.

Richmond, 27th January, 1804.

SEEDS.

Minton Collins

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received, per the ship Shepherdess from London, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS:

He has likewise received from Philadelphia, an assortment of

GRASS SEEDS,

Which are warranted to be of the last summer's growth, and may be had at his original Seed Store—Viz.

Red & white Clover Seed.	PEASE.
Lucern, and Timothy.	Early frame, charlton, and hutspur.
Burnet, and rye grass.	Dwarf marrowfat, Spanish moratto, glory of England, & blue Prussian peas.
Saintfoine and burden do.	
Furze, or whin seed.	
Spring tares or vetches.	Large Windsor, long pod, white Canterbury, and snap beans.
Hemp, flax and rape seed.	CABBAGE SEED.
Canary, and spinage.	Early, and late York cabbage.
White & brown mustard.	Early, and late Battersea.
Large Norfolk & summer turnip.	Early, and late sugar loaf.
Green and white asparagus.	Green, and yellow savoy.
White curled endive.	Large white Scotch cabbage.
Large cabbage, & Roman lettuce.	Large white winter do.
Brown Dutch, and grand admiral.	Flat Dutch, & Madeira do
Green and cos lettuce.	Red Dutch, to pickle.
White lettuce.	Brussels sprouts, and Borecole.
Salmon, white turnip, & large black radish.	Early, & late cauliflower.
Blood red beet, and solid celery.	Purple, green, and white brocoli.
Early, & late cucumber.	Salsafie, and nasturtian.
Cresses, and pepper grass.	Madeira, and silver onion.
Large parsnip.	Large London Leek.
Large red, and orange carrot.	

With an assortment of Flower Seeds, painted Flower Pots and Pans, jars and beakers in sets for chimney ornaments; large red garden pots and pans, blue and white glass flower bottles, &c.

Richmond, January 12, 1804.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by dealing or otherwise, at his Store in Buckingham, under the direction of Mr. John Jenkins, are informed that their bonds, notes and accounts are placed for collection in the hands of Edward W. Trent, attorney at Law, who is authorisad to receive the same and grant acquittances.

Wm. BROWN.

Manchester, 2d Jan. 1804.

The undersigned will attend the February Buckingham court, for the purpose of receiving the above debts—*those*, who fail to comply with this notice, can expect no indulgence.

EDWARD W. TRENT.

☞ E. W. T. has commenced the PRACTICE of LAW in the Courts of *Henrico, Chesterfield, Powhatan, Amelia* and *Cumberland*.

Richmond, 2d Jan. 1804.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR,

For Sale at this Office.

AN ACT,

FOR INCORPORATING THE

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

[*PASSED 30th JANUARY*, 1804.]

SECTION 1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That a Bank of Virginia shall be established at Richmond, the capital stock whereof shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and the subscriptions towards constituting the said stock, shall on the first Monday in May next be opened at Richmond, for three thousand seven hundred and fifty shares; at Norfolk, for three thousand shares; at Petersburg, for two thousand two hundred and fifty shares; at Fredericksburg, for fifteen hundred shares; at Winchester, for five hundred and twenty five shares; at Staunton, for four hundred and fifty shares; and at Lynchburg, for five hundred and twenty-five shares:—under the superintendance of Edward Carrington, Joseph Gallego, Robert Pollard, George Jefferson, Philip N. Nicholas, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Rutherfoord, Benjamin Hatcher, and James T. Leitch, at Richmond; of Littleton W. Tazewell, Thomas A. Parker, Richard Blow, George M'Intosh, William Bennett, John E. Holt, Solomon Bedinger, Theodorick Armistead and Richard E. Lee, at Norfolk; of Robert Birchett, Robert Colquhoun, Ebenezer Stott, Archibald Thweatt, Paul Nash, John Bell and John Wilder, at Petersburg; of Robert Patton, George French, Stephen Winchester, Alexander Duncan, Thomas Goodwin, John Mundell, and William S. Stone, at Fredericksburg; of Hugh Holmes, Edward Smith, Robert Mackey, Adam Douglas, William Davidson, John Ambler, Archibald M'Gill, and John Milton, at Winchester; of John Wayt, Alexander St. Clair, John Fackler, Samuel Blackburn, John Coalter, John M'Dowell, Jacob Swoope, and Jacob Kinney, at Staunton; of James Steptoe, William Brown, Thomas Higgenbothom, Samuel Irvine, William Warwick, Joel Yancey, James Stuart, and Thomas S. McCleland, at Lynchburg: and a majority of the said commissioners, at the places above mentioned respectively, shall be sufficient to perform the duties of their appointment; and they shall keep the subscription open at least for the term of ten days, and if not completed at the expiration of that term, then they shall keep the same open until the number of shares, at the places above mentioned respectively, shall be subscribed for, and no longer; but if the subscription shall be filled at any time before the expiration of the said term of ten days, then, and immediately after the same shall be filled, no person, or copartnership or body politic, shall, during the remainder of the term aforesaid, be permitted to subscribe for more than two shares.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all the subscriptions and the shares obtained in consequence thereof, shall be deemed and held to be for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of the persons, copartnerships or bodies politic, respectively subscribing, or in whose behalf the subscriptions respectively shall be declared to be made, at the time of making the same; and all bargains, contracts, promises and engagements, in anywise contravening this provision, shall be void; and the persons, copartnerships, or bodies politic, respectively so subscribing, or for whose use the subscriptions shall be declared to be made as aforesaid, shall have, enjoy and receive the share or shares respectively, obtained in consequence thereof; and all the interest and emoluments thence arising, as freely, fully and absolutely, as if they had respectively paid the consideration thereof; any such bargains, contracts, promises or engagements to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, however*, That no subscription shall be received in Richmond, during the ten first days appointed for receiving the same, except in the name of some person or persons residing in the said city, or in some part of the state other than the cities and towns herein before mentioned, as places for opening subscriptions; and so with respect to Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton and Lynchburg; thereby rendering the inhabitants of all the said towns, unable for the first ten days, to subscribe in any town, except that in which they may reside, or to have subscriptions made in their names or for their use.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the subscribers to the said Bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created, and made a corporation and body politic in law and in fact, by the name and stile of "*The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Virginia*," and shall so continue until the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and no longer; and by the name and stile aforesaid, they shall be and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy and retain, to themselves and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, to an amount not exceeding in the whole three millions, five hundred thousand dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid; and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien or dispose of; to sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever; and also to make, have and use, a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish and put in execution such bye laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation; not being contrary to the laws of this state, or of the United States; and for the making whereof, general meetings of the stockholders may be called by the directors, in the manner herein after specified, and generally to do and execute all acts, matters and things, which a corporation or body politic, in law, may or can lawfully do and execute, subject to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions herein after prescribed and declared.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any person, copartnership, or body politic, in person or by attorney, to subscribe for a share or any number of shares, not exceeding thirty, in any one day, except in the case before provided for; and except, also, as shall be herein after directed, relatively to the commonwealth of Virginia; but in case the amount of the subscriptions at any one of the places before mentioned shall exceed the number of shares there allowed to be subscribed, the excess thus created, shall be reduced within the number of shares authorised to be subscribed at such places respectively, in manner following, that is to say: from the subscription and subscriptions highest in amount, the proper commissioners shall subtract a share or shares, until the same shall be made equal to the subscription or subscriptions next highest in amount; and as often as the case shall require, they shall so proceed to subtract a share or shares from the subscription or subscriptions, remaining from time to time, highest in amount, until the aggregate of all the subscriptions be reduced to the number of shares authorised to be subscribed at the places before mentioned, respectively; and if by and after the operation of such subtraction (as often as the same shall be necessarily made and repeated as aforesaid) a greater number of shares may be allowed to one or more of the subscribers than to the rest, or if the number of shares shall eventually be greater than the number of shares authorised at the places before mentioned, respectively, so that at least one share cannot be allowed to each and every subscriber, then, and in either of the before mentioned cases, the commissioners shall ascertain by lot, in whom the greater number of shares, or the right of subscribing for and retaining one share, (as the case may be) shall be vested; and the person and persons in whose favor the lot may thereupon fall, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, the lawful subscriber and subscribers, for such share and shares respectively, and the amount of the share or shares (except in the case of the commonwealth) shall be paid by the several and respective subscribers in gold or silver—one fourth thereof at the time of subscribing; one fourth within sixty days after the bank shall go into operation; one fourth within one hundred and twenty days; and one one fourth in six months, to the bank directors for the time being: *Provided always*, That it shall be lawful for any subscriber to pay the whole of his subscription money, or any greater part than is hereby required, before the time above limited for the payment of the same: and each and every subscriber so paying in advance, shall have a discount at the rate of six per centum per annum, on such advance.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for the well ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be fourteen directors, being citizens of this state, elected yearly by the stockholders, at a general meeting to be held annually at Richmond, on the first Monday in January, for that purpose; in which election the treasurer on behalf of the state, shall have a vote or votes equal to the greatest number of votes which shall be given at the said election on any three thousand shares, held by the greatest number of stockholdors: and moreover, the treasurer of the state for the time being, shall be one *ex officio*. At the same time and places there shall be chosen, under the same rules and regulations, thirteen directors for Norfolk; and the like number, in like manner, shall be chosen for Petersburg; and also the like number, in like manner, for Fredericksburg. And the directors at the several places aforesaid, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number as a president: *Provided*, That the first election of directors shall not be included in the beforementioned general regulation; but shall be held at the time and in the manner herein after directed: *And provided*, That in case it should at any time happen that an election of directors should not be made upon any day, when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, that the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved, but it shall be lawful on any other day, within ten days thereafter, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation; and that in case of the death, resignation or absence from the state of a director, his place shall be filled up by a new choice for the remainder of the year, by a majority of directors, at the place where such vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, That every person voting for directors at any election, shall previous to giving his vote, make oath or solemnly affirm, that the share or shares in right whereof he offers to vote, is or are, really and bona fide his own property, and not held in trust, or for the use, benefit or emolument of any other person or persons, nor in pursuance of any contrivance or design to obtain for himself, or for any other person or persons, a greater number of votes than he or they are fairly entitled to, according to his or their true interest in the bank, in conformity with the proportions of voting on shares as established by this act. And where any person offers to vote as a proxy, an affidavit to the same effect, of the person whom he represents, shall be sufficient:—To take any such oath or affirmation falsely, shall be perjury.

Sect. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first day of June next, and every thirty days thereafter, if the subscription shall not be sooner closed, the commissioners appointed at Norfolk, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Winchester, Staunton & Lynchburg, shall respectively transmit & deliver to the commissioners in and for the City of Richmond, a list of the several subscribers, at such places, respectively, and of the share or shares to each and every subscriber belonging, together with the full amount of subscription money by the Commissioners respectively received as aforesaid; for which amount the receipt in writing of the said Commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or of a majority of them, shall be a sufficient acquittance and discharge to the persons respectively paying the same. And as soon as the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, in the manner aforesaid shall be actually received on account of the subscription to the said capital stock of the said bank, notice thereof shall be given by the Commissioners appointed in and for the city of Richmond, or a majority of them, in at least two public gazettes, printed in the said city of Richmond; and the same persons shall at the same time notify a time and place within the said city at the distance of twenty days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the choice of Directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the fourteen persons who shall then and there be chosen, together with the Treasurer for the time being,

hal. be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving until the first Monday in January thereafter, by virtue of such choice, or until their successors shall be duly elected; and the said directors shall forthwith, thereafter, commence the operations of the said Bank, at the city of Richmond.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Directors for the time being, shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising all such powers and authorities for the well governing of the affairs of the said corporation as shall be prescribed by the laws, ordinances, and regulations of the same.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation. 1. The number of votes to which each stockholder, except the state, shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportion following, that is to say—for one share and not more than two shares, one vote for each share; for every two shares above two and not exceeding ten, one vote; for every four shares above ten and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty and not exceeding a hundred, one vote; and for every ten shares above a hundred, one vote; but no person, copartnership or body politic, except the state, shall be entitled in his or their own right, or as proxy, to a greater number than thirty votes: and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been holden two calendar months previous to the day of election. All stockholders may vote in elections, or on any other question touching the bank, by proxy; provided, the proxy be derived directly from such stockholder, and voted on by a person being a citizen of the state. 2. Not more than nine of the directors elected by the stockholders, and actually in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year; but the director, who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected. 3. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the state of Virginia, except the treasurer, shall be eligible as a director. No director, of any other bank, shall at the same time be a director of this bank; nor shall the governor, any member of the executive council, auditor, register, attorney general, judges of the superior courts, or any person holding and exercising any office of trust or profit under the United States, be a director of this bank. 4. No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president for extraordinary services at the bank as shall appear to them reasonable. 5. Not less than nine directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business; of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other director, whom he by writing shall nominate for that purpose. 6. A number of stockholders not less than sixty, who, together, shall be proprietors of three hundred shares, or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders for the purposes relative to the institution, giving at least six weeks notice in two public gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting. 7. Every cashier or treasurer, before he enters on the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond with two or more securities, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour. 8 The lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts. 9. The total amount of notes emitted or thrown into circulation by the said corporation, together with their debts of every description, shall not at any time exceed the sum of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the bank for safe keeping; unless the contracting of any greater debt, shall have been previously authorised by a law of the state. In case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the the same in their natural private capacities, and an action of debt may, in such case, be brought againfi them or any of them, or their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for, and chargeable with, the said excess. Such of the said directors who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the governor of the state, or to the stockholders at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose. 10. The said corporation shall not be at liberty to purchase any public stock whatever, except their own bank stock: provided the number of shares they purchase in again shall be sold out at par or above it as the market price may be, whenever opportunity offers to do so with convenience: and provided the number of shares so purchased in, shall not exceed at any one time one thousand shares; nor shall this corporation directly or indirectly deal in, or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time; or in goods which shall be the produce of its lands; neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of half per centum for thirty days, for or on account of its loans or discounts. 11. No loan shall be made by the said corporation to any government or state, to any amount whatsoever, unless previously authorised by a law of this state. 12. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferable, according to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the laws and ordinances of the same. 13. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her or their assignee or assignees, so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property in each and every assignee or assignees, successively; and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon, in his, her or or their own name or names. And bills or notes which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer thereof, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to the bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same in the like manner, and with the like force and effect as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them, in his, her or their private or natural capacity or capacities; and shall be assignable and negotiable in like manner as if they were so issued by such private person or persons; that is to say, those which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement in the like manner and with the like effect as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those which are payable to the bearer shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only; and all notes or bills at any time discounted by the said corporation, shall be, and they are hereby placed on the same footing as foreign bills of exchange; so that the like remedy may be had for the recovery thereof against the drawer or drawers, endorser or endorsers, and with the like effect, except so far as relates to damages; any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding. 14. Half-yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the Bank as shall appear to the directors advisable; and once in every year, at a meeting to be held for the choice of directors, those of the preceding year shall lay before the stockholders, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the general accounts, and state of the corporation; of the debts which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the term of credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit and of the surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends. If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum, subscribed by any person, copartnership or body politic, the party failing shall forfeit the first payments made to the Bank, with any dividend which may have accrued prior to the time of making the second, third, or fourth payment, as the case may be, during the delay of the same. 15. The directors aforesaid shall establish offices at Norfolk, Fredericksburg and Petersburg, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, when the one half of the capital stock of the bank shall be paid in, upon the same terms, and in the same manner as shall be practised at the bank: and to commit the management of the said offices, and making the said discounts, to the directors of the several places aforesaid, under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as shall be deemed proper; not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank. 16. The legislature shall be furnished annually, if they require it, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statement; provided, that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals, or any body politic or corporate, with the bank. 17. The directors shall keep fair and regular entries, in a book to be provided for that purpose, of their proceedings; and on any question, where two directors shall require it, the yeas and nays of the directors voting, shall be duly inserted on their minutes, and those minutes be at all times, on demand, produced to the stockholders when at a general meeting, or to the legislature, or any committee thereof, who shall be authorised thereby to require the same. 18. No president or cashier of this bank shall be directly or indirectly concerned in the purchase or sale of any of the public stock or funds, under the penalty of ten thousand dollars, to be forfeited, one half thereof to the use of the state, and the other half to the use of the informer, nor shall the cashier be allowed to carry on any other business than that of the bank, under the penalty of five thousand dollars. 19. A fair and correct list of the stockholders shall be hung up at least one month before any election of directors, in the Common Hall of the said bank, to the end that public information may be given to the parties of their co-proprietors and stockholders.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares, merchandize or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person or persons, who shall have given any order or direction for so dealing and trading, and all and every person or persons, who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandize and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been, one half thereof to the use of the informer, & the other half thereof to the use of the state, to be recovered with costs of suit.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the bills or notes of the said corporation originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand in gold or silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the state of Virginia; and the public monies of the state, shall be constantly deposited in the Bank of Virginia, whenever lying inactive.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That within the term of one month after information given by the proper commissioners, at the city of Richmond, that a sufficient number of shares have been subscribed for, to commence the operations of the bank the Executive shall on behalf and for the use of this state, make or cause to be made, a subscription to the capital stock of the said bank, to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, which said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, shall be loaned to the state by the said bank of Virginia, at the rate of interest not exceeding four per centum per annum.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the said sum of money herein before directed to be borrowed of the bank, shall be payable and paid in ten equal annual instalments, the first whereof shall be on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and five, or in any greater sum or sums of money, or shorter period or periods, at the pleasure of the commonwealth, and interest shall cease to be chargable on the amount of each and every payment from the time of making the same respectively; and all the money arising from the tax on merchants' licences, shall be and is hereby exclusively appropriated to and for the payment of the said loans, and the interest thereupon, respectively accruing, according to the instalments aforesaid, and the dividend to which the commonwealth shall be entitled; and if the monies so appropriated shall not be adequate to the payment of the said loans, and the interest thereon, respectively, then as many of the shares in the said bank, belonging to this state as may be necessary to supply the deficiency, shall be sold and applied to and for that purpose.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the said President and Directors shall not in any case issue any note for a smaller sum than five dollars.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no note shall be negotiable at the bank, unless it be so expressed on the face of said note.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioners appointed by this act, for the receiving subscriptions in the city of Richmond, shall immediately after a sufficient number of shares are taken, provide a house for the carrying on the business of the bank, together with all necessary paper, stationary, vaults and utensils, suitable to the same, so that as soon as the directors are chosen, the operations of the bank may be immediately and without loss of time prosecuted and carried into effect.

From the Gazette of the United States.

As the ladies and gentlemen of these seventeen or eighteen United States, and the territories, thete unto belonging, have an unalienable right to be informed of the etiquette of our court, and to 'manage their own affairs' in the same way, we have thought proper to lay before them the following extract of a letter from the seat of government, communicated by an obliging friend. The treatment which Mr. and Mrs. Merry received upon their introduction at court will probably remind some of our readers of the fact, that during the last session of Congress, Mr. Thornton, who then represented the British government, was invited to dine with the president in company with Tom Paine, an outlaw for treason against the very government of which Mr. Thornton was the representative. What can be Mr. Jefferson's motives for these outrageous insults?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the city of Washington, dated 2d January, 1804.

"Our great people are making great preparations for celebrating the acquisition of Louisiana. The millenium is expected certainly to commence this year. There is to be nothing but feasting and rejoicing; every sigh is to be hushed and every tear dried, and plenty of every necessary of life is to be had, only for asking. We begin to look upon you as immured and frozen Greenlanders.

Even we, who are so much nearer this sun, which is to dispense to us such a profusion of blessings, scarcely feel his genial rays; but how deplorable must be your situation, placed at so much greater distance. I cannot forbear to think of my friends toiling for subsistence, whilst plenty and happiness may be procured on so much easier terms. I would therefore advise you to take Mrs. ———, and the children, and make haste to enter this land of promise, flowing with salt, punch and whiskey. You need take nothing more with you than sufficient provisions to bring you to the borders; where it is reported you may be supplied with a ready furnished house and attendants, with every convenience and luxury of life. The very beasts and fowls are said to share in the honors and hospitalities done to strangers; inasmuch that pigs, geese and turkeys roast themselves, and then come and beg you to eat them. The strange and wonderful accounts which are daily arriving have so elevated the President, that we are constantly looking out, expecting to see him on the top of his house to take an aerial flight to this region of felicity. He would probably before this have been in a balloon or on a pinion had not some unpleasant sensations reminded him of his mortality. He took it into his head, the beginning of the present session of Congress, and before the arrival of Mr. Merry, the British ambassador, that the secretaries and their wives, (and a pretty set of them they are) were the greatest people in the world, and that all others must do homage to them. Mr. Merry arrived, and was introduced to the President in form. He sent to Mr. Madison to know what was to be done towards him. Mr. M. was unacquinted with these things, but would inquire at the head quarters. After the consultation of the council it was agreed, that Mr. Merry must wait on the secretaries! and they were to be exempt from visiting him. Mr. Merry bowed in submission, if such was the custom of the court—Then came on the *female* procession. Mrs. Madison, without waiting for orders, waited on Mrs. Merry soon after her arrival. This threw them all into consternation. What was to be done? Could they commit their dignity so much as to wait on Mrs. Merry? After a great deal of parade, and bowing, and whispering, and consulting, some of them came to. Mrs. Secretary Smith paid her visit; a few days after, Mrs. Gallatin made her congee; and a few days after that, Mrs. Dearborn seated herself down in the midst of them.—To give you some little idea of these manœuvres, you shall figure to yourself General Dearborn and his lady; she is the very counter-part of Mrs. ———, and he is a thick headed ———, with all the composition of an acquaintance of ours. But to the farce: After these visiting ceremonies were adjusted the dinners came on. Mr. Jefferson began the first act & gave an official dinner to the diplomatic fair; and how do you think our polite philosopher treated his guests? Having laid it down, that the secretaries and their wives, were above every other person, although the dinner was given to Mr. and Mrs. Merry, the philosopher leads in Mrs. Madison and seated her on his right; and the other secretary ladyships were led in, and seated according to their rank. Mr. and Mrs. Merry were left to view the procession as it passed, and he was then under the necessity of leading in his own wife, and accomodating her at table as well as he could. The same conduct was repeated next day at Mr. Madison's. This appeared to be so pointed an insult, that Mrs. Merry has since refused dining with them, till she can be assured of better treatment. What steps the ambassador, Mr. Merry, will take is not known. There will certainly be some representation on the subject. The motives for this unaccountable conduct cannot be discovered. It has been attributed to pride, whim, weakness and malignant revenge. I think, myself, that they have *all* had a share in it. He hoped with impunity to indulge his rancorous hatred against a nation, which had covered him with disgrace, and at the same time gratify the feelings of many friends, who are constantly agitated by similar feelings.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1804.

A general state of the Commonwealth's Revenue for the year 1802.

	D.	C.
Nett amount of tax on land, lots and other property as per state thereof,	266,849	75
Do. surplus on tobacco exported as per state,	13,485	47
Do. tax on law process, &c.	2,846	10
Do. register's fees,	2,099	97
Dollars	285,281	29
Amount of expenditure charged on the revenue for 1802,	319,237	10
Dollars	33,956	19

SAMUEL SHEPARD, Aud.

Auditor's Office, Nov. 30th, 1803.

N. B. In addition to the above, it was necessary to appropriate 10,000 dollars at the commencement of the session, which was found still deficient to a considerable amount.

Appropriations for the year ending the 30th of September, 1804.

Expenses of the General Assembly,	43,000	
Officers of Government,	67,000	
Officers of Militia,	4,800	
Expenses incurred in criminal prosecutions,	30,000	
Expenses of guards,	8,000	
Slaves Executed,	5,000	
Slaves Transported,	4,000	
Expense of Representation to Congress,	100	
Lunatic Hospital,	7,000	
Commissioners of the Revenue,	14,000	
Pensioners,	7,500	
Expense of removing criminals to the Penitentiary, and their confinement there,	3,500	
Public Guard in the city of Richmond,	16,500	
To John Moncure, sheriff of Stafford, for conveying a criminal to the Penitentiary,	26	15
Public Warehouses, including the excess of expenditures, beyond the appropriations of the last year,	2,000	
James River Canal Warehouse, including the excess of expenditures of last year,	5,000	
Clerks of the District Courts,	1,850	
Interest on the Public Debt,	15,000	
Artificer's pay, materials and other expences in carrying on the manufactory of arms,	50,000	
Completing the manufactory of arms, including the excess of expenditures beyond the appropriations of last year,	16,000	
For collecting and preserving public ordnance,	1,000	
Expences of opening the road from the head navigation of James to Kanawha river, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made,	2,000	
Furnishing the officers with the public laws,	4,500	
Amount of the debts due the representatives of Robert Tucker, with interest until the 28th of Dec. 1790, including the sum appropriated last year which remains unexpended,	17,850	86
Amount of a decree rendered in the court of appeals against the commonwealth, on behalf of the representatives of Caron de Beaumarchais, deducting 3,803 dollars, already discounted at the treasury, including interest from the time said decree was rendered,	36,655	
Expence of election of a president and a vice-president of the U. States,	1,000	
Amount paid on behalf of the commonwealth, by James Monroe, to M. Houdon, of Paris, on account of the statue of general Washington, including interest,	500	
Completing the Penitentiary, including the work already done and not paid,	3,000	
Expence of senatorial elections,	100	
For the Appomattox company,	750	
For deficiencies of appropriations of last year,	10,000	
For raw materials at the Penitentiary last year,	2,000	
For erecting a Hospital in Richmond,	1,000	
And for contingent expences of government,	12,000	
Whole amount of appropriations necessary, *Dollars*	397,632	

The long period of time, which has elapsed since any arrivals from Britain, has raised the anxiety of almost every person to the most eager suspense.—Perhaps there never was a period since the revolutionary war, more important to the citizens of this country, than the present. The fate of the empire of Britain whatever it may be, must operate a change upon the fortune of this country; the consequences of which, it is impossible to predict.—Were England and her colonies to fall prostrate before the conquering arms of the Corsican general, there doubtless would flow a considerable degree of wealth to the United States. Britons of every description, Nobles, Merchants, Manufacturers, and Artists, would seek an asylum on this side of the Atlantic, and hasten to partake of those liberties, and rights, of which, they had been deprived by the usurping hand of ambitious tyranny.—But a long with this wealth and crowd of foreigners, the vices and habits of courtly subjects would also be imported. Our towns and cities would be filled with pensioned Peers, gartered Baronets, and an indolent and helpless tribe of Clergy, unfit to work, and from habit and pride unable to bend to the humble manners of Republicans.—The same adventureres and unbounded ambition, which directed Bonaparte against the crown of Britain, would probably direct his arms against the Government of the Umted States: and altho' his endeavors might finally be frustrated, yet the commotion and bloodshed which enevitably would follow, would entail upon our citizens, calamities and miseries, which every prudent character should wish were prevented.

Mr. Cheetham the Editor of the American Citizen, in a reply which he has published to Aristides, asserts, that Col. Burr employed Tunis Wortman to compose a celebrated speech, which he delivered in defence of one Weeks, who was tried for murder, but acquitted.—Wortman has written a letter to Cheatham, contradicting this story in part; he says the speech which Col. Burr delivered on that occasion was his own, but that Burr employed him to compose one for the press to be be substituted in the room of the speech spoken.—*Quere* which of the two tales has the greatest air of probability?

The celebrated Projector in one of the southern states, is said to have submitted to the Executive of the United States, a plan for working the mountain of salt in Louisiana, by the assistance of the Convicts of the several states, who are to be sent thither, in place of being cooped up in state prisons and penitentiary jails. If this scheme be put in practice, it is hoped that Duane will be appointed inspector-general of the salt works.

The acquisition of the vast terirtory of Louisiana to the United States, however, it may be ridiculed in the thoughtless moment of levity, will doubtless operate a wonderful change on the manners of a great part of this country, and will be the means of civilizing a portion of the globe, which otherwise might have remained for centuries in its present state of savage barbarity.—Not more than eighteen years have elapsed, since the first English settlement composed only of convicts was made in New Holland.—That island now presents a spectacle of industry, commerce, arts and manufactures, that two centuries ago would have done credit to any nation in Europe.—Newspapers are there weekly published, public stores, vendues, theatres, and the various sorts of amusement are to be found at Botany Bay in like manner as in England. A spot in short, which was but lately only the haunt of the wandering savage is now a London in miniature—Louisiana has every advantage over New-Holland both in respect to climate, situation, and the manners and morals of its first inhabitants.—What therefore may be expected from the settlement of this extensive territory but the most beneficial consequences not only to the United States but to the world at large? If the Eastern division of the globe is to be torn asunder by the broils of civil discord, we have the pleasant reflection that the rising prosperity of the western world will in a great measure compensate for those calamities which the passions of tyranny have occasioned.

The present Legislature of South Carolina is democratic, and as a proof of their love for freedom, they have passed an act, for the opening the ports of that state to the the importation of Negroes.—Thus by this jacobinical measure, will the United States receive a fresh inundation of African pestilence, which co-operating with the mutinous scum of Irish rebellion, will in time produce a crop of patriot citizens, "black without, and black within."

The New-York papers both federal and Jacobinical, have for some weeks past, been making war upon the character of Anthony Pasquin, with all the artillery which their several Editors can muster. Some describe him as a miserable scribbler; others proclaim him an infamous vagabond and notorious libeller; while Cheatham rails at him for being an unprincipled apostate.—We neither know nor wish to know the private character of Authony Pasquin; it is a subject beneath the attention of the American public. With respect to his literary labors, a decided opinion has been formed by the London reviewers, whose authority claims equal respect with the New-York Editors, but they display a spirit of wit and keenness of satire, seldom possessed by those, who aim at correcting the foibles and irregularities of mankind.

The Organ of Pennsylvania has for several weeks past, been echoing among his readers, the conduct of Judge Chase and Judge Peters, whose insolence on the seat of judgment, or words to that purpose, was never equalled by the tyranny of a British court.—This *oriental patriot* has certainly never read the trial of William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, or he would not have drawn a parallel between the proceedings of Chase and Peters, and those of British judges.

In the year 1070, William Penn and William Mead, were tried before the Lord Mayor and Recorder of the city of London, for holding tumultuous and seditious assemblies.

Their indictment being founded only upon the common law, (the lenity of which is so much celebrated by the democrats of the present day) Penn asked the Recorder to explain, what that law was; and received the following answer,

"You must not think that I am able to run up so many years, and over so many adjusted cases, which we call common law, to answer your curiosity."

Penn replied "This answer, I am sure, is very short of my question; for if it be common, it should not be so hard to produce."

Recorder.—"You are an impertinent fellow, will you teach the court what law is? Its *Lex non Scripta*, that which many have studied thirty or forty years to know; and would you have me to tell you in a moment."

Penn.—"Certainly; if the common law be so hard to be understood, its far from being very common."

Recorder.—"Sir, you are a troublesome fellow, and it is not for the honor of the court to suffer you to go on.

Penn.—"I have asked but one question, and you have not answered me."

Recorder.—If I should suffer you to ask questions till to-morrow morning, you would be never the wiser."

Penn.—That is according as the answers are."

Recorder.—Take him away: my Lord Mayor if you take not some course with the pestilent fellow, to stop his mouth, we shall not be able to do any business to night."

Mayor.—Take him away, Take him away; turn him into the bale dock."

William Penn was immediately committed, and kept during the remainder of his trial in the bale dock, without being allowed to make any defence.

The Jury being enclosed returned their verdict; finding William Penn guilty only of speaking; upon which the Lord Mayor addressed them (the foreman of the jury being called Bushell) in the following words—"What, will you be led by such a silly fellow as Bushell? an impudent canting fellow; I warrant you, you shall come no more upon juries in haste: You are a foreman indeed, addressing himself to the foreman, I thought you had understood your place better."

Recorder.—Gentlemen, you, shall not be dismissed till we have a verdict that the court will accept; and you shall be locked up without meat, drink, fire or tobacco; you shall not think thus to abuse the court; we will have a verdict, by the help of God, or you shall starve for it."

The jury having persisted in returning the same verdict, were sent by orders of the court along with Penn to New-Gate, where they were detained, until payment was made of the fines imposed upon them for their conduct."

If Judge Chase had acted in this unwarrantable manner to Callender and his Counsel, and the Richmond jury, there might have been grounds for an impeachment."

DIED—at Bacon's Castle, Surry county, with a complication of diseases, which she bore with silent resignation to the will of Providence, Mrs. CATHARINE HARE, wife of Thomas M. Hare, of Elizabeth City county. She has left behind to bewail her fate, a kind husband, and two young children. As she lived the life of the righteous, her end was that of a Christian.

LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SENATE

AMENDMDNT OF THE COMMON LAW.

In Senate, Jan. 19, Mr. Bidwell, after some introductory remarks, moved, "that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill, authorising any person indicted for a libel to give in evidence, in his defence, the truth of any matter charged in the indictment against him as libellous: and declaring, that in any trial for a libel, as in other cases the jury, under the direction of the court, may find a general verdict, deciding all questions of law and fact involved in the issue, or, if they think proper, may find the facts in a special verdict and submit the law thereon to the decision of the court." The motion was seconded by Mr. Bacon, who moved that a time be assigned to take it into consideration.

At the request of Mr. Mason the motion was varied, and a committee consisting of Messrs. Mason, Hull and Bidwell appointed to consider the expediency of amending the law on the subject of libels, and report by bill or otherwise.

CHARLESTON, January 25, 1804.

"*SQUALLY APPEARANCES.*"

Capt. Bunker, in the ship *Romulus* arrived here last evening in 17 days from Jamaica. Two days before he sailed, the British frigate Æolus, brought into Port Royal a Spanish sloop of war, from Corunna bound to Vera Cruz, with dispatches from the Spanish government, who had orders not to be brought to on any occasion—in consequence, an engagement took place between them, off the south side of Jamaica, in which the captain of the Spanish ship and about 20 of his men were killed—the ship much damaged in her spars and rigging.

Capt. BUNKER, in going through the Mona Passage on the 28th ult. was brought to by a Brigand boat, manned by about 40 men of varions colours, who robbed him of 600 dollars in cash, and about 200 dollars in stores, rigging, clothing, &c. and they ransacked the ship in every part.

January 28.

IT must give great pleasure to all those Americans who are of the true school politics, we mean the school of WASHINGTON, to perceive that the innovations upon the Federal Constitution of these States, has been resisted by all the political disciples of that great man. We are happy to reckon Mr. LOWNDES, one of the members from this state, among the number who have signalized themselves not only by their firm and constitutional stand against the mischievous project of the enemies of federalism, but by the masterly eloquence with which they have maintained their principles and enforced their arguments. The speech of LOWNDES published in our preceding columns will be found well worthy of perusal—it does credit to that gentleman, and indeed to the state.—We cannot in justice refrain from saying that the conduct of Mr. BUTLER, member of the senate, on that important occasion, as well as that of Mr. HUGER and Mr. LOWNDES add no small lustre to the character of this state, and the figure it exhibits in the union.

Richmond Temporary Theatre.

This evening, Wednesday, February 8, 1804, will be performed, a celebrated COMEDY, called

The School for Scandal.

To which will be added the Grand Historical PANTOMIME of the

Death of CAPTAIN COOK.

☞ Doors to be opened at 5, and performance to begin at 6 o'clock, precisely.

Tickets to be had at Mr. Prichard's Bookstore, at Mr. Davis's Printing Office, and at the Theatre. Admittance One Dollar.

NOTICE.

I wish to sell for ready money a very valuable Negro Woman and three likely Boys. I would prefer selling them together.

NATHANIEL BUMPASS, Sen.

Forks of Hanover, 31st Jan'y. 1804. } 3t.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, September 16, 1804.

BETWEEN

John Fowler, Plaintiff,

AND

Matthew Cheatham and Isaac Sallee and Thomas Cheatham, executors of William Fowler, deceased, and Elizabeth Fowler and Emily Fowler the only children of the said William Fowler, Defendants.

ON the motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, the rule made in this cause in the month of October of the last year, and the dismission in virtue thereof, at March rules following, are set aside; the plaintiff now offering Obadiah Smith as security for costs, who is received as such, and the cause is ordered to be again placed on the rule docket to be further proceeded in.

A Copy—Teste

P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia;

At a superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

BETWEEN

Henry Banks, agent and representative of the late house of Hunter, Banks, &Co. Plaintiff,

AND

John McPherson and Alexander Russell, Defendants.

THE Defendents not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond district, September 29th, 1803.

Between

Henry Banks, agent for Hunter Banks and Company, Plaintiff,

And

James Maury, Smith, Johnston and Company, late merchants and partners; Charles Holloway and Thomas Goodwin, Defendants.

THE defendants James Maury, and Smith, Johnston and Company, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from Dumfries, Virginia, on Saturday the 27th ult. a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself

Joseph Barnwell,

usually known by the name of JOE; complexion dark brown—person slender and rather handsome—walks erect—about thirty years of age, five feet eight to nine inches high—has the mark of sores on his legs—of a spacious and engaging address—is artful and very dishoneft, and will assuredly rob whoever may be so unfortunate as to employ him,—his clothes not known, but has a pair of half boots nearly new, very sharp pointed at the toes, and is in the practice of dressing gay. He has money and will no doubt procure a free pass. He was long a waiter in Dumfries Tavern and is well kown to travellers this way.

The above reward of fifty dollars will be paid on securing said Joe in Dumfries or Alexandria gaol, and twenty dollars will be paid for securing him in any prison within the United States. It is supposed he is gone for Boston, and will endeavor to procure a passage by water from Baltimore or Philadelphia. Those secreting or assisting said runaway will be prosecuted by the utmost severity of law.

Alexander Brown.

Dumfries, 2d Feb. 1804. tp3w

For Sale or Barter for Land,

IN THE LOWER PART OF THE COUNTY,

ONE thousand acres of prime qualitied LAND in the upper end of King William county.—This property is worthy the attention of any person who is fond of a Farmer's life, as it is extremely fertile, and possesses a great many natural advantages, being immediately on Pamunkey River, from whence grain may be transported to Norfolk by water—Four hundred acres are of prime level land and low grounds, which afford excellent pasturage; the remainder high land, chiefly level and, furnishes a sufficiency of timber to support the plantation forever.

The terms of sale may be made known on application to Mr. DAVIS.

February 7. 1w

PIANO FORTES, &c. tuned on reasonable terms, by C. SHUTZE.

Grand Pianos, two dollars; Square Do. one dollar. Please to apply at Mr. Maxwell's, near the Temporary Theatre.

☞ *NOTICE!*

To be sold, on Tuesday the 28th instant, at Public Auction,

ALL the personal Estate of MATTHEW MOODY, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, and two Negroes. Terms, cash, for all sums under ten dollars, and six months credit on all sums above that amount; the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if not punctually paid.

THOMAS DIDDEP, Ex'or.

N. B. All persons having claims against the estate, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate, to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be be allowed. TH. DIDDEP.

February 3d, 1804. tds.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of Robert Spear, sen. dec'd. of Henrico county, are requested to bring them forward properly authenticated on or before the 1st day of January 1805; as I shall plead payment for all debts brought forward after that date.

AGNES SPEAR, Adm'x.

January 10th 1804.

3wp.

☞ *THE Visitors of William and Mary College are requested to take notice, that the second Tuesday in February is the time appointed for an annual meeting.*

William and Mary College, Jan. 1804.

Virginia;

At a Superior Court of Chancery, for the Richmond District, September the 12th, 1803,

BETWEEN

Isaiah Morton, and Edward Nunnellee, Plaintiffs,

AND

John Morton, jun. Daniel Johnston, and Molly, his wife; John Dyer, and Lavina, his wife; Champe Austin, and Amey, his wife; Stephen Arthur, and Jenny, his wife; Leonard Turley, and Suckey, his wife; John Morton, Patsey Morton, James Morton, Nancy Morton, Armistead Morton, Jacob Morton, Hezekiah Morton, and Richard Morton, representatives of John Morton, sen. deceased, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Has received from *London* and *Liverpool*, a well selected assortment of

FALL & FASHIONABLE

GOODS,

Which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

He has on hand a few elegant

LOOKING GLASSES,

In burnished Gold Frames;

THERMOMETERS, &c. &c.

R. J. has rented a commodious Lumber-House, near the Basin, where he will receive Produce on Storage or Commission. Persons inclined to intrust their property to his care, may depend on the strictest attention to their interest.

Richmond, October 15. oawtf.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to keep a supply of MEAL and HOMONY, to give in exchange for CORN, at the rate of eighty pounds of Meal or ninety pounds of Homony for the hundred pounds Corn, which rates are the easiest at which we can hereafter exchange, on account of the great trouble and expence in proportion to the small extent of that branch of business; but a great convenience will arise to those who chuse to deposit their Corn, which will be paid in Tickets for Meal and Homony, as required, at the above rates, without any farther deduction for storage, &c.

A supply of Meal, Homony, Bran, &c. will always be furnished at moderate prices to those who apply

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

January 1st, 1803. (law8w)

Blank Bonds,

FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

IRISH LINENS.

good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 25 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Assortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now selling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. *tf.*

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his buſineſs as extenſively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he ſhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a ſupply of the beſt Cloths, Caſſimeres, Swanſdowns, Marſeilles, &c. which he will ſell low for caſh only. All perſons having claims againſt him will be paid on application, and thoſe in his debt are requeſted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

NOTICE.

In the caſe of Ephraim Macquillen, a Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcribers being duly appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Ephraim Macquillen, bankrupt; all perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ST. JOHN, } Aſſignees.

December 27, 1803.

LOTS FOR SALE.

On Thurſday the 12th of next month, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold on the premiſes, (if not previouſly ſold privately)

TWO LOTS,

ON Shocko Hill, nearly oppoſite Gen. Moſeley's, and at preſent occupied by Marſden Duke. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and a good kitchen on one of them. The terms of ſale will be, one third caſh; another in three months, and the balance in three months, with a Deed of Truſt on the property, to inſure punctuality in the two laſt payments. A ſatisfactory title will be made to the purchaſer.

Nath'l. & Ben. Sheppard.

December 28th, 1803.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Manchester Turnpike, on the 10th inſt. a light Mulatto Man, named JACK, about 24 or 25 years old, rather over the middle ſtature, a bad countenance when ſpoken to, large mouth with a buſhy head of hair; his clothing is ſuch as laborers uſually wear, which he may probably change. I have reaſon to ſuſpect he will endeavor to make his way to ſome of the northern ſtates and paſs as a free man: it is highly probable he may have obtained a free paſs. All perſons are hereby warned againſt carrying him out of the ſtate, or entertaining or employing him in any capacity whatever.

The above reward will be paid to any perſon who will deliver him to me, or Ten Dollars if he is lodged in any jail in the ſtate, and information given to me ſo that I get him again. W. TRUEHEART

Hanover county, Dec. 20th, 1803. 3w

For Sale,

A MAN, about forty years of age, who has been bred in the houſe, and is an excellent waiter.—Enquire of THE PRINTER.

January 22d.

TO BE SOLD.

In obedience to a decree of the county court of Amherſt, the ſubſcribers will expoſe to ſale, to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt day of March next, on the premiſes, at ſix months credit,

A TRACT OF LAND,

LAYING on Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, containing between 90 and 100 acres, now in the poſſeſſion of John Lobbin, to ſatisfy a debt due from the ſaid Lobbin to the executors of John Hudson, deceaſed, the purchaſer to give bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date This land is very fertile, and well worthy the attention of any one wiſhing to purchaſe ſo ſmall a tract. There is a good orchard of peach and apple trees, and ſome other improvements thereon.

HUDSON MARTIN,
JAMES WOODS,
NATHAN CRAWFORD, } *Comm'rs.*

January 30. p22s.

FOR LONDON,

(DIRECT,)

THE SHIP

JANUS,

S. WATERMAN, Maſter;

Burthen 250 tons—a ſtrong and well found veſſel, now lying at Norfolk and ready for the reception of a cargo, part of which is already engaged.

The ſhip will not be detained, even if a full load ſhould not offer ſoon; but will be filled up on account of the owners, whoſe principal object is diſpatch. For freight or paſſage, apply to

Mitchell & Gairdner.

Richmond, January 26th, 1804. 2w.

For LIVERPOOL,

The well armed faſt-ſailing Ship

AURORA;

WILL be diſpatched with all poſſible ſpeed; freight offered immediately will be received on accommodating terms. Apply to

Robertson & Brown.

6000 buſhels Stoved SALT.

Norfolk, Dec. 13, 1803.

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Fame*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured that their endeavours will be uſed to give general ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

To the Public.

DURING the enſuing year J. OGILVIE will continue to purſue the profeſſional inſtruction of youth in the city of Richmond: His courſe of inſtruction embraces Grammar, Arithmetic, Latin, Geography, Hiſtory, Geometry, Natural and Moral Philoſophy, political Œconomy and Metaphyſics; exerciſes in Compoſition and Elocution, Periodical public exhibitons & examinations will alſo conſtitute regular and eſſential parts of the plan he propoſes to purſue. His charge for tuition will be fifty dollars per annum for inſtruction in the ſeveral departments of ſcience, and forty dollars for inſtruction in the different branches of elementary literature, he propoſes to teach; the fee for tuition to be paid quarterly in advance. Every pupil will alſo be expected to pay three dollars annually on entrance to defray the expence of fuel and the rent of the ſchool & lecture room By conſiderate and candid men, J. Ogilvie preſumes that no apology or explanations will be deemed neceſſary, for the additional charge of thirteen dollars annually. The fees of tuition, are at preſent palpably and proverbially below the ſtandard of equitable compenſation for the labor which the inſtructor undergoes and the ſervices he renders. A very brief ſtatement will place this important ſubject in a clear and intereſting light. The paramount importance of education is acknowledged by all. It is the *radical* profeſſion, on which the virtue, accompliſhments and happineſs of individuals, what occupation ſoever they may embrace and in what ſituation ſoever they are placed, eſſentially depend. The bleſſings and the very being of republican liberty, the diffuſion of uſeful knowledge, the extirpation of prevailing errors, are obviouſly & indiſſolubly connected with the efforts of enlightened & energetic inſtructors. The friend of mankind and the lover of his country, will deſire nothing more ardently, than that this profeſſion, which ſo many cauſes have combined to degrade, ſhould be reſtored to its proper rank in public eſtimation and practical utility.—But it were chimerical to indulge a hope of this kind, whilſt the pecuniary compenſation which the inſtructor receives for his ſervices however important, for his exertions however laborious, is ſo miſerably ſcanty, as to doom him to celibacy, inſuperable indigence and ſordid obſcurity. Until inſtructors ſhall receive a pecuniary compenſation propotioned to their talents, attainments and ſervices, the education of youth muſt be abandoned to ſciolists, pretenders and pedants. Men of enterprise, genius and learning, will neceſſarily prefer thoſe occupations, where ſuch accompliſhments are moſt likely to obtain their proper eſtimation & reward. Altho' he will probably expoſe himſelf to the charge of egotiſm, J. Ogilvie cannot in juſtice to the ſubject and himſelf forbear to add, that ſince his arrival in Virginia, his ablities ſuch as they are, have been exerted in the buſineſs of juvenile education with aſſiduity and enthuſiaſm. To this purſuit he has devoted the flower of his youth and the beſt energies of his mind No exertions to which his faculties were adequate, have been ſpared, to qualify himſelf to communicate uſeful knowledge and inſtil virtuous principles into the minds of youth. On every branch of literature and ſcience comprehended in his courſe, he has endeavored to collect information from every acceſſible ſource. If on any ſubject he inculcates erroneous principles, he can truely ſay, it does not proceed from the want of ſincere wiſhes and perſevering efforts to diſcover and inculcate truth. Sedentary confinement, uninterrupted labor and nocturnal ſtudy have impaired his health, enfeebled his frame and extinguiſhed he fears for ever the native cheerfulneſs and ardor of his mind.—Hitherto the pleaſure of indulging an early and romantic predilection, and the conſoling conſciouſneſs of having zealouſly endeavored to be uſeful, have been the principal rewards of his exertions. Far from having had it in his power to accumulate the means of phyſical independence, he has ſcarcely been able to obtain a comfortable ſubſiſtence. Theſe obſervations are not made in the ſpirit of repining or complaint, but for the purpoſe of obviating a miſconſtruction of the motive, which has induced him to increaſe his charge for tuition. He is deſtined probably during the prime of his life to purſue the buſineſs of juvenile inſtruction, nor does he murmur at his deſtiny.—At the ſame time he cannot think himſelf juſtly expoſed to the charge of unreaſonable ſelfiſhneſs, when he indulges a wiſh, that the emoluments of the laborious and uſeful occupation he purſues ſhould be ſufficient to afford the means of comfortable ſubſiſtence and the proſpect of permanent exemption, from the ſevereſt diſaſters in the black catalogue of human misfortunes, *debt* and *deſtitution*.

P. S. J. Ogilvie wiſhes to receive five or ſix of his pupils as boarders; his terms for boarding will be forty five pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly, and punctually, and the firſt quarter in advance.

Richmond, January 1, 1804.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE following Certificate of navy ſtock of the U. States, ſtanding on the books of John Hopkins, eſq. Commiſſioner of Loans, has been loſt or miſlaid, viz:

No. 53, dated 29th October, 1799, Navy 8 per cent. Stock,—100 dollars

Which certificate is ſigned by John Hopkins, commiſſioner of loans, ſtate of Virginia. Notice is hereby given, that application will be made for a renewal of the above certificate agreeable to law. Any perſon who can give me information of the ſaid certificate, ſhall be generouſly rewarded.

James Currie,

Richmond, Dec. 30, 1803.

BARTLETT STILL,

Is opening a General Aſſortment of

Fancy Goods,

In the houſe lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Mewburn, next door to Meſſrs. Ellis & Allen,

—VIZ.—

Chintzes and Calicoes.	Fathionable Ribbons.
Lace Cloaks and Veils.	Silk and Cotton Trimmings.
Fine Laces & Edgings.	Satin and Luſtring Umbrellas.
Luſtrings and Satins.	Gloves & Glove Ties.
Silk Muſlins.	Moleſkin Veſt Patterns.
Italian Crapes.	
Feathers and Flowers.	

Plated Ware and Jewellery.

Fine Guns & Piſtols.	Gold and Silver Trimmings, new patterns.
Gold & Silver Watches, & Clocks, warranted.	

T E A, &c.

Gunpowder Tea.	perior quality.
Spaniſh Segars, of a ſu-	

N. B.—B. S. offers his ſervices to his friends and the public, to tranſact VENDUE & COMMISSION BUSINESS. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend on good treatment, as great exertion will be made to give ſatisfaction.

PRODUCE and GOODS ſtored and delivered on the ſhorteſt notice, by B. S.

Richmond, December 13, 1803.

4439 Acres of valuable

L A N D,

IN the ſouth of Kentucky, the greater part Military, will be ſold for good bonds or exchanged for property in the ſtate of Virginia. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

December 26th, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion

DRAGON,

Late the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, and ſire of Speculator, Tarantula, Jenny, Spinner, Creeper, Phenix, Hoſpitality, &c. will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon near Farmville, at Ten Guineas, and a Dollar to the Groom for each Mare. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt of Auguſt following. Extenſive paſturage, of ſuperior quality, will be furniſhed GRATIS, and the greateſt attention paid, but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. The money will be expected for the ſeaſon of ſuch Mares, as are paſtured, before they are removed, and notes ſent with thoſe that are not to be left with the horſe, payable the firſt of Auguſt next. Apply to

RICHARD KNOWLES,
Agent for
JOHN RANDOLPH.

Bizarre, January 18, 1804.

P. S. Farmville is 8 miles below Prince Edward courthouſe, and 35 from Carterſville. Mares fed, if required.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of Manſfield Watkins, *a Bankrupt.*

YOUR having failed to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued againſt Manſfield Watkins, at their office in the city of Richmond on the 12th day of January, 1804, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, agreeable to notice given for that purpoſe: You are hereby required to attend the ſaid commiſſioners at their office in the city of Richmond on the 18th day of February next; and to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects, and to make a dividend of the ſame.

By order of the Commiſſioners.

Robert Brooke,
Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' office, }
Richmond, January 12, 1804. }

ROBERT GORDON, & Co.

Have this day received, and offer for Sale,

20 Pipes, 11 Hhds. and 34 quarter Casks of choice

MADEIRA WINE,

The beſt and oldeſt which can be procured in Madeira for Bills of Exchange.

They expect in two or three weeks an additional ſupply, furniſhed by different houſes in Madeira; and hereafter it is their intention to keep on hand a more conſiderable ſtock than heretofore.

They have alſo for ſale, a few Pipes good French Brandy and Butts Antigua Rum, 3 years old; a few tons Bar Iron, and a general aſſortment of

DRY GOODS.

Richmond, January 20, 1804. 3w.

WANTED,

A PERSON to contract for the digging and laying a foundation for a building, to be uſed as Theatre, upon the lot oppoſite Mrs Heron's, Shocko Hill. Application to be made to Mr Green, near Colonel Quarrier's.

Richmond, January 14th, 1804.

For Sale,

ABOUT 430 acres of LAND, lying on the Three Chopp'd and the River Roads, half a mile from the river at Weſtham, and ſix miles from the city of Richmond—three-fourths in woods.

This land combines the important advantages of a good ſoil—convenience to the ſeat of government; a handſome ſituation for buildings, and very healthy; a good mill ſeat, with permiſſion to erect a mill—an abundance of oak and pine timber, and good ſpring water.

The ſubſcriber would be glad alſo to treat for two or three BRICK TENEMENTS, not far from the Capitol. Theſe houſes are not finiſhed, but they will be completed in courſe of the ſpring, and one of them is now in ſufficient forwardneſs to ſhew the plan of the buildings.

JOHN PENDLETON.

City of Richmond, 20th }
January, 1804. }

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, at Hanover Courthouſe, on the 22d day of February next, (it being court day)

THE Plantation formerly the property of William Norvell, deceaſed, in the county of Hanover, containing 338 acres, with the half of a valuable Grift Mill adjoining the ſame, on Chickahomony Swamp, within twelve miles of Richmond. This land is pleaſantly ſituated and remarkably healthy; and has on it a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, dairy, and three good barns, one of which is commodious and lately built—alſo a valuable Orchard affording a ſufficiency of fruit every other year to make from 250 to 300 gallons of brandy. The Mill is ſituated in a good neighbourhood, and receives annually from 130 to 150 barrels of toll corn.

The terms of ſale will be one third in hand, the balance in ſix and twelve months. A deed of truſt on the property will be required to ſecure the two laſt payments.

Thomas Norvell.

January 5th, 1804.

Kentucky LAND for Sale.

ONE tract containing 2000 acres, lying in the county of Fleming, on the waters of Licking.

One do. do. 1000 do. do. do.

One do. do. 3200 do. { in the county of Maſon, on Ohio river & Lawrence's Creek.

One do. do. 2000 do. { in the co. of Clarke on Kentucky river.

The above will be ſold very low, or exchanged for property in this ſtate.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, January 9th, 1803.

The Subſcriber

Offers for ſale that valuable Property called

FAIRFIELD,

CONTAINING 800 acres of Land, in ſight of Richmond, including the Race-Ground and Buildings thereon. This Land poſſeſſes many advantages, beſides its contiguity to the city, which it is unneceſſary to mention.

It will be laid off into lots, ſo as to ſuit thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe ſmall parcels of land, either for a retreat from the city or for graſs lots. All the lots, or the greater part of them, will communicate with a public road leading to fine water, and each lot will have a proportion of wood land attached to it, or adjoining to a lot of wood. The ſale will commence on the premiſes, the 4th of June, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold. One half of the purchaſe money will be required at the time of ſale, and the other half in twelve months—as ſoon as the lots are laid off they may be purchaſed at private ſale.

Miles Selden.

Tree Hill, January 4th, 1804.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

Hill & Rea

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, and JAS. REA is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs. The GOODS on hand, conſiſting of a neat aſſortment, ſuitable for a country ſtore, will be ſold on advantageous terms to a perſon who will take the whole. The TENEMENT, on which ſtands an excellent Store, Lumber-Houſe and Stable, will be either ſold or rented to the purchaſer of the Goods.

Robert Hill.
James Rea.

New-Canton, 1st Jan. 1804. tf

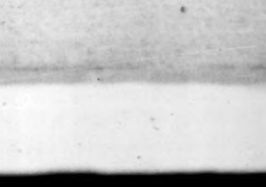
NOTICE.

ALL thoſe having claims againſt the eſtate of William Wingo, deceaſed, late of King William county, will pleaſe to make them known previous to the firſt day of May next, in order that proviſion may be made for the payment thereof. This notice will be made a plea againſt any demand made after after the above period.

C. Bosher,
Adminiſtrator with the Will annexed.

Richmond, January 17th, 1804.

The famous imported Horse



DRUID,

NEAR ſixteen hands high, will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Cheſterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's bridges. The terms will be made known before the ſeaſon commences.

Thomas Branch.

Cheſterfield, January 10th, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Truſt, executed by John Price, and Jane his wife, the ſubſcribers will offer for ſale, at Auction, on the premiſes, for READY MONEY, on Saturday the 18th of February next,

A TRACT OF LAND,

in Goochland county, containing 366 acres, more or leſs, lying on Tuckahoe Creek, adjoining the Land of Col. Robert H. Saunders, it being the whole of that part of Land which was deviſed by John Jude to his daughter Jane, wife of the ſaid John Price. This ſale is made to ſatisfy a debt of 450l. with intereſt from the 28th day of January 1801, due from the ſaid John Price to Robert H. Saunders.

CHARLES COPLAND, }
DAVID BULLOCK, } Truſtees.

January 2, 1804.